

THE NEWS.

CONGRESS—EXTRA SESSION.

The Senate, by reason of the continued absence of Messrs. Blaine and Sharon, has been in a turmoil over the contested seat cases. On Monday, the 26th, consideration was resumed of the resolution to discharge the committee on privileges and elections from further consideration of the credentials of L. C. Butler, claiming a seat as Senator from South Carolina, and Mr. Davis of Illinois, explained the reasons why he favored the motion to discharge the committee.

Mr. Edmunds, after a brief reply to Mr. Davis, moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business. Rejected—yeas 29, nays 20. Consider and Patterson voted with the Democrats in the negative.

A long debate then ensued, participated in by Messrs. Davis (Ill.), Christiancy, Thurman, Edmunds, Gordon, Patterson and Conover, the two latter making personal explanations. Mr. Patterson denying the truth of the report as published in the New York Tribune, that he (Patterson) had been ordered by M. C. Butler, of South Carolina, to go into the Senate on Friday and vote of the resolution to discharge the committee on privileges and elections from the further consideration of his (Butler's) credentials. After several motions to adjourn and to go into executive session, in which Messrs. Davis, Patterson and Conover again voted with the Democrats in the negative, Mr. Edmunds moved to proceed to the consideration of executive business, and Mr. Davis voted the motion was carried. Dilatory motions were then kept up until midnight. The session continued up to three o'clock, on Tuesday, being a twenty-eight hour continuous session. At two o'clock the resolution to discharge the committee from the further consideration of Butler's credentials was adopted, after which the Democratic Senators agreed to an adjournment, and it was had.

The House sat for three hours on the 28th, and with one exception accomplished nothing but to allow members to clear their desks and pockets of bills. A large number were introduced and referred. This Congress, with its three sessions, will have produced a larger volume of bills than has ever been known in the history of Congress. The opponents of the Union Pacific, by the aid of a fortunate parliamentary discovery, succeeded in passing in the House the Chaffee resolution of inquiry which has been so stubbornly opposed in the Senate. The resolution was introduced early in the day in the House, and went over upon objection, but just before the adjournment Crittenden, of Missouri, who presented the resolution, discovered that to-day was the first of the six days before the end of the session within which motions to suspend the rules at any time are in order. He had strength enough to do this, there being less than fifty quorum votes in the House having considerable more than a quorum. Thus the opposition of the Union Pacific people in the Senate will avail nothing, as the resolution goes to the President in exactly the language in which it was presented by Senator Chaffee. Whatever action the Senate may be disposed to take, the resolution passed by the House does not even contain the statement that it is alleged that certain roads are branch roads. The House resolution positively declares that they are, as Chaffee's did, before amended by himself.

It would be a difficult task indeed to give at this distance from the Congressional hall a descriptive report of the Senate's proceedings for the past week which would be pronounced on all hands to be unbiased and non-partisan. The party papers come with columns filled with accounts written on the ground by special reporters, and they of course are partisan, while the associated press reports are so long, giving the proceedings almost verbatim, that our columns would not contain the half. A condensed report from these would give no idea of the close contest and the bitterness displayed. The efforts of the Democrats to seat Butler of North Carolina, which caused the all-night session, proved fruitless on the 28th. For Senator Conover, who had been pronounced by the Republicans a deserter from their ranks again acted with the Republicans. The Kellogg case was taken up in preference to the Vice-Presidential election. The Vice-President casting the deciding vote. Senator Edmunds at five o'clock on Wednesday, moved to fix a definite date and date for a vote on the contested seat question, then moved for a recess for one hour. Patterson moved to amend by adjourning until noon on Thursday. This was carried, and the Senate adjourned. Speculations ran high during the night and forenoon following, and the excitement of the previous forty-eight hours continued.

The Kellogg-Butler war was opened with undiminished interest on Friday morning the last day of the extra session, but no headway was made toward a solution of the important questions on the table.

Mr. Wadleigh presented a resolution in the Senate on the closing day of the extra session declaring Eustis entitled to a seat from Louisiana. Mr. Ingalls gave notice that he did not concur with a majority of the committee in submitting this report, and would hereafter present a report of the minority, signed by himself and two others.

In the House on the same day Mr. Knox moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill appropriating to each surviving officer of the United States steamer Huron \$1,000, to each surviving seaman, \$100; to the widows and children of the lost an allowance equal to a year's pay of their respective relatives. The bill unanimously passed, with an amendment making provision for Capt. Stoddard, of the life-saving service, and crew of the steamer Baker, lost when making an attempt to save lives from the Huron. Mr. Goode moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to remove disabilities imposed and remaining upon any one by virtue of the 13th section of the 14th amendment. Mr. Gresham said if a clause were inserted that amnesty should be granted after application in writing to the attorney-general for removal of disabilities, there would be no objection to the bill. Mr. Goode signified an intention to accept the suggestion, but Mr. Baker, of Indiana, objected to the modification. Mr. Goode withdrew the bill and immediately re-introduced it, modified as suggested, and moved the rules be suspended and bill passed. Rejected; yeas 99, nays 53—no two-thirds in the affirmative.

Washington Notes.
PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.
The public debt statement for November shows a decrease of \$1,323,634, and the following balances in the treasury: Currency, \$8,816,950; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, \$9,806,000; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, \$36,055,000; \$133,970,214; including coin certificates, \$32,391,400; outstanding legal tenders, \$351,340,288; amount due military establishments, \$4,500,000.
SHERMAN'S REFUSAL OF SILVER DOLLARS.
Secretary Sherman makes public his reply to Colgate & Sons, of New York, who

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offered to purchase \$150,000 four per cent. bonds if the secretary would receive in payment silver bullion to an amount sufficient to cover 150,000 silver dollars, containing in each 412½ grains standard silver. The secretary said:

I am authorized to issue these bonds only at par for coin, and as gold coin only is authorized by law, I can only receive gold coin. This department has sold within six months over seventy-five millions of these bonds at par for gold coin. With \$150,000 of bonds or gold coin I can now buy silver enough to coin \$153,880 of the silver dollars you offer, or to state it differently you can buy with \$127,337 of gold coin enough silver dollars to pay as you propose for \$150,000 of 4 per cent. bonds, and thus as an experienced broker, can make a handsome profit of \$22,663. It is true you offer to take silver dollars for your interest, but I do not see how that helps. The Government unless it makes this in a pretense to pay silver dollars to those who paid gold for their bonds. But you would hardly think this fair, or honest. The Government might find this expedient to pay the cheap dollar so convenient that it might think it better to adopt the Latin ratio of 154½ of silver to one of gold, and coin a dollar of 460 grains with which to pay you. I know you would not think this fair or honest. Or it might think a subsidiary dollar, containing 385 grains, is good enough to pay a bondholder. This I am sure you would not think fair or honest. I must, therefore, respectfully decline your offer, and ask you to pay gold coin, as otherwise you have done, with the confident hope that the United States will never pay you in a coin of less value than it exacts of you.

PATENT PROVISIONS.
The House resolution of Mr. Baker, of Indiana, instructing the committee on patents to report a bill which shall prohibit the bringing or maintaining suits for damages for any infringement of patent against any person who purchases for his own use, and not for sale or barter, any article or implement in the market, unless at the time he purchased it he knew it infringed some existing patent, was adopted. Yeas, 113; nays, 43.

AN ADJUSTMENT.
Gov. Packard has seen the President for the second time. They have had a long conference upon Louisiana matters, and it is reported that Governor Packard has been reconciled to the President and his policy, that if Effingham Lawrence should be confirmed as Collector of New Orleans Packard will undoubtedly be nominated for that place, and that in any event Packard will be given some prominent position.

THE EASTERN WAR.
Calling for More Men.
A Constantinople dispatch says that an order has been issued calling out 150,000 civic guards in Constantinople to the provinces, to maintain order during the possible absence of the regular forces. Christians are summoned to participate in this call. The same dispatch says: All recent rumors relating to mediation, are again declared false. Mr. Layard, the British minister, had received instructions not to take the initiative in the matter, but wait until England's mediation is requested.

A special from Constantinople says it is current that Makhtar Pasha has withdrawn from the program from the Russian losses at six thousand five hundred killed and wounded, which is a normal consideration of the small number of the Turkish force, which was less than fifteen thousand. Such is the extent of the works before Kars that many portions were severely damaged at all, and many guns owing to the same cause, could not be brought into play. The victory is strategic results, but not in the magnitude of the battle. The Turks were outnumbered about three to one. The attack commenced with a heavy fire to the southwest, and was followed at 4 o'clock on Saturday morning by an attack on the centre, which was carried without great loss.

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CRIMINALITIES.

Conspiracy and Arson.
Elizabeth Ann Borgy was arrested on board a canal-boat, on a charge of conspiracy and arson. She is the wife of Henry Borgy, a canal-boat man, who was last Saturday arrested in this city on a similar charge. Borgy and his wife belong to a lawless gang in Frankfort, a village of fifteen hundred inhabitants. This gang had laid a plan to burn all the hotels in Frankfort, in order to get a monopoly of the liquor trade. Some time ago they succeeded in burning the best hotel in Frankfort to the ground. Eugene Widrick, of the conspirators, having turned State's evidence, testified that the preparation had been quietly carried on for a week before the fire. The gang collected shingles and packed them in interior points where they were to be used for the purpose of burning the hotel. The conspirators had formed plans for the murder of several of the merchants of Frankfort, who were known to have money, and that they had even selected the spot in which the bodies were to be buried.

Kills His Mother and Sister.
Two young men, Lyman Blackman, a farmer living near Birmingham, Me., and his brother, John Blackman, who is a doctor, have been arrested on a charge of murdering their mother and sister. He falling to do this, his father started for Pontiac, for the purpose of getting out necessary papers revoking the deed; in his absence Henry quarrelled with his mother and sister, which resulted in their shooting and killing both and setting fire to the house and barn. He is now in jail at Pontiac.

Lynched from a Court House.
A special from Columbia, Tenn., says: Roper alias McGhee, who was arrested for rape Bette Templeton, was taken from jail by a mob, who, after several unsuccessful attempts to lynch him on the spot, were persuaded to allow a committee of twenty to take him into the presence of the lady.

CHILLICOTHE, LIVINGSTON CO., MO. THURSDAY, DEC. 6, 1877.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The First Annual Message of President R. B. Hayes to the Congress of the United States, Delivered Dec. 3, 1877.

A VERY INTERESTING DOCUMENT.
THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: With great pleasure I greet you at the beginning of your first regular session. You find our country blest with wealth, and peace, and abundant harvests, and with encouraging prospects of an early return of general prosperity. The pacification of the country continues to be, and until it is fully accomplished must remain, the most important of our national interests. The earnest purpose of good citizens generally to unite their efforts in these endeavors is evident. It found ample expression in the national convention announced in 1876 by national conventions of the leading political parties of the country. There was a widespread apprehension that the nation, marked by the recent amendments to the constitution, were in

AN INSURANCE PRESIDENT SENTENCED.
Robt. L. Case, of New York, president of the Security Life Insurance company, convicted of swearing to false returns made to the superintendent of insurance, has been sentenced to five years in the State prison.

Outlaw Pleads Not Guilty.
The outlaw Randa pleaded not guilty and his case was set for trial Dec. 11.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Virginia Flood.
The continuous rains in Virginia resulted in the most disastrous flood the State has ever known. In Richmond the river having risen above the wharf spread over whole blocks. The people who remained in their dwellings were driven from floor to roof, and in many instances were finally compelled to be taken away in boats. It is impossible now to estimate the aggregate damage in the city and vicinity, but from appearances the figures will be between one and two million dollars. Great damage is reported to the farming interests along the Big and Little Sandy and Don rivers. All the bridges over Fall creek were swept away. The damage to the Virginia Midland and the Richmond & Danville roads is enormous. The Stanton river bridge on the Danville road was washed away with a train of cars loaded with tobacco en route from Danville to Richmond. A Danville dispatch says the Don river has risen to nearly the highest ever known here. Damages in the city amount to more than \$100,000.

Communication between Washington and Alexandria by railroad and boat was suspended, and south of Alexandria there were heavy washes in the railroads. The draw of the long bridge was out of order, and the causeway from the south end, almost to Fort Baynon, is submerged.

THE MARKETS.

WHEAT AND GRAIN REVIEW.
We are indebted to Messrs. Powers, Lynde & Co., of Kansas City, for the following reliable review of the grain trade:

Wheat.—In winter wheat values we have no decided improvement to report in our domestic market. The market is quiet, and spring wheat has advanced at different points from 1 to 3¢ a bushel.

Leading foreign markets are unchanged, with English and French countries markets, a shade easier. Supplies continue pouring into Great Britain, adding 1,000,000 bushels per week to stocks in warehouses, after deducting the weekly consumption.

The fall of Kars, and early anticipated capture of Erzerum—the last remaining Turkish fortress in Asia—seem to have stimulated exports of wheat. The Turkish markets as occurred in the beginning of the war. Add to these Turkish disasters the almost certain reduction of Plevna at an early day, and consequently the entire Turkish army left, the quietude of continental markets is something entirely unexpected.

With these successes secured to Russia, there must follow either peaceful mediation, or armed intervention by other powers, and at this critical time the indications point to a pre-arranged policy for settlement between the European powers when the time is opportune.

Our markets though most interested, seem most indifferent. In the event of an early peace our markets must necessarily experience a serious shrinkage in the values of wheat. The indications, however, should the war be prolonged values will show a steady appreciation.

Throughout the middle and western States the harvestable wheat crop is a record. The season has continued throughout the past week, retarding shipments from interior points. Much of the strength of our markets is due to this fact, and without some improvement in foreign demand, free deliveries in the future will bring about a lower range of prices.

Receipts at western Lake and River ports for the week ending Nov. 24, were 250,000 bushels less than the previous week, while shipments from thence for the same time were 750,000 bushels greater.

Export clearances for the week ending Nov. 21, were 1,258,128 bushels, or 300,000 bushels less than previous week, and "visible" supply has increased Nov. 17, to 11,412,235 bushels, a gain of 1,600,000 bushels over the week preceding.

Corn.—A better feeling in corn has in the week past developed in foreign markets, and prices at Liverpool have advanced 3 pence per quarter.

Export clearances show a slight improvement, with stock in store constantly decreasing, showing an amount in sight Nov. 17, 7,920,243 bushels. The same unfavorable conditions of foreign demand, and shipments, forcing prices during the past week from 3 to 4¢ higher.

Reports from various points in the corn growing sections of the country agree that the new crop is no nearer maturity than it was three weeks ago. With a season of clear, frosty weather, the movement of corn from interior points would be an immense one.

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St. Louis—Wheat, lower No. 3 red, \$1.21; Corn 4½¢ Rye, active, 56¢. Cattle, best shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$4.75; Texas, \$3.25 to \$4.25. Hogs, packing, \$4.20 to \$4.50.

Chicago—Wheat, heavy, No. 1, spring, \$1.08½; No. 2, 107½; Corn, 49½¢; Oats, 30¢. Cattle, Colorado, \$3.35 to \$3.40; Texas, \$3.50 to \$3.55. Hogs, mixed packers, \$4.35 to \$4.55. Light, \$4.40 to \$4.50.

Kansas City.—Wheat, winter, No. 2, \$1.19½; No. 3, 1.00; Corn, No. 2, 32½; Oats, No. 1, 18. Cattle—Colorado native steers, \$3.10; Texas steers, \$3.01; packing cows, \$2.40. Hogs, packers, \$4.05 to \$4.90. Stockers, \$3.50 to \$3.90.

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MORE CONFIRMED IN THE OPINION which I expressed in accepting the nomination for currency, that the measure is by no means a simple one, and that the policy of redemption should be pursued by every suitable means, and that no legislation would be wise that should disregard the importance of the attainment of that result. I have no disposition, and certainly no right, to question the sincerity or integrity of opposing opinions, and would not counsel nor interfere with the consideration of the subject by the Congress of the United States, which may attend the progress of the nation toward this primary condition of its general and permanent prosperity.

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